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**THE APPLICATION OF TSIM SOFTWARE TO ACT DESIGN AND ANALYSIS ON  
FLEXIBLE AIRCRAFT**

By

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**ABSTRACT**

The TSIM software is described. This is a package which uses an interactive FORTRAN-like simulation language for the simulation on nonlinear dynamic systems and offers facilities which include: mixed continuous and discrete time systems, time response calculations, numerical optimization, automatic trimming of nonlinear aircraft systems, and linearization of nonlinear equations for eigenvalues, frequency responses and power spectral response evaluation.

Details are given of the application of TSIM to the analysis of aeroelastic systems under the RAE Farnborough extension FLEX-SIM. The aerodynamic and structural data for the equations of motion of a flexible aircraft are prepared by a preprocessor program for incorporation in TSIM simulations. Within the simulation the flexible aircraft model may then be selected interactively for different flight conditions and modal reduction techniques applied. The use of FLEX-SIM is demonstrated by an example of the flutter prediction for a simple aeroelastic model.

By utilizing the numerical optimization facility of TSIM it is possible to undertake identification of required parameters in the TSIM model within the simulation. The optimizer is applied to the minimization of error between predicted and measured time responses of the system; while possibly not so efficient as dedicated identification software this has the great advantages that the identification is made directly involving the simulation model without further reprogramming or data transfer and it may be applied directly to nonlinear models. Examples are given of this analysis applied to aircraft measured responses and to simulated responses of a controlled aircraft with nonlinearities.

THE APPLICATION OF TSIM SOFTWARE TO ACT DESIGN  
AND ANALYSIS ON FLEXIBLE AIRCRAFT

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PROGRAMME OBJECTIVES

1. Improvement of aeroelastic modelling techniques
2. ACT Design methods for structural applications
3. Assessment of structural impact of ACT

2.

RAE FLEX-SIM

### RAE EXPERIMENTAL PROGRAMMES

1. Flight data from flexible aircraft  
(VC10, Tornado)
2. Wind tunnel experiments  
(GARTEUR, 'flying model', spoiler tests)

3. RAE FLEX-SIM

### AEROELASTIC MODELLING INPUT

- a) STRUCTURAL MODAL DATA  
Calculated from mass and stiffness data by  
finite element or beam models AND/OR  
derived from ground resonance tests.  
Model reduction techniques used as appropriate.
- b) AERODYNAMIC LOADINGS  
Calculated from geometric data by vortex lattice  
or RAE methods for steady and unsteady flow.
- c) SENSOR and ACTUATOR DATA.  
Linearity assumed in these models.

4. RAE FLEX-SIM

### AEROSERVOELASTIC MODEL

Combination of structural, aerodynamic, sensor and actuator data with the control system model.

Expressed in a first order form compatible with stability and control representations to allow integration between the aeroelastician and the S&C specialists.

Software required for response prediction and control design activities on these models.

5. RAE FLEX-SIM

### TSIM

Time SIMulation

Non-linear dynamic simulation package

Originated and developed at RAE since late 1970s

Now documented, supported and developed as a commercial product by Cambridge Control

Used in RAE and in research organisations, aerospace industry and universities in Britain and overseas

6. RAE FLEX-SIM

### TSIM FACILITIES

Interactive program using FORTRAN-like simulation language and facilitating modification of model

Simulation of linear and non-linear equations

Mixed continuous and discrete time systems

Time response calculation

Linearisation of non-linear equations for:

    Eigen values

    Frequency responses

    RMS response evaluation

Numerical optimisation

Automatic trimming of non-linear aircraft

Communication with other control design packages

7.

RAE FLEX-SIM

### SAMPLE OF TSIM SERIAL INTERACTION

SIM>

SIM>; Assign values to some TSIM variables:-

SIM> ZPOSA 0.9 DAMPA 0.7 RTB 15

SIM>

SIM>; Enter the time response set-up module and

SIM>; define the required parameters:-

SIM> SET TIME\_RESP

SIM>

SET TIME\_RESP: OUTPUT 1 NZB 2 BMR 3 TWG

SET TIME\_RESP: SCALE 2 -0.8 0.8

SET TIME\_RESP: RKUTTA 0.4, 0.002, 0.01

SET TIME\_RESP: STEP BGO 0.0, -0.1, -0.6

SET TIME\_RESP:

SIM>; Now run the time response module:-

SIM> RUN TIME\_RESP

8.

RAE FLEX-SIM

### FLEX-SIM: APPLICATION OF TSIM TO FLEXIBLE AIRCRAFT

#### PRE-PROCESSING FUNCTIONS:

- a) structural data processing
- b) aerodynamics calculations and modification
- c) loads, actuator and sensor modelling
- d) model reduction and combination
- e) TSIM model generation

#### TSIM-CONCURRENT FUNCTIONS:

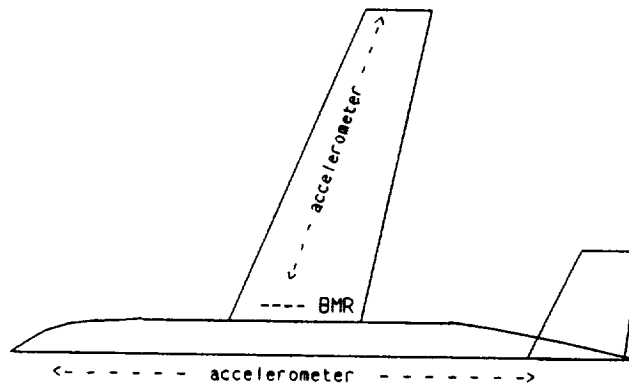
- f) generation of aeroelastic input functions
- g) order reduction and changes of flight conditions in the flexible aircraft model
- h) flight loads and sensor response calculation
- i) presentation of results

#### POST-PROCESSING FUNCTION:

- j) analysis of aeroservoelastic results

9. RAE FLEX-SIM

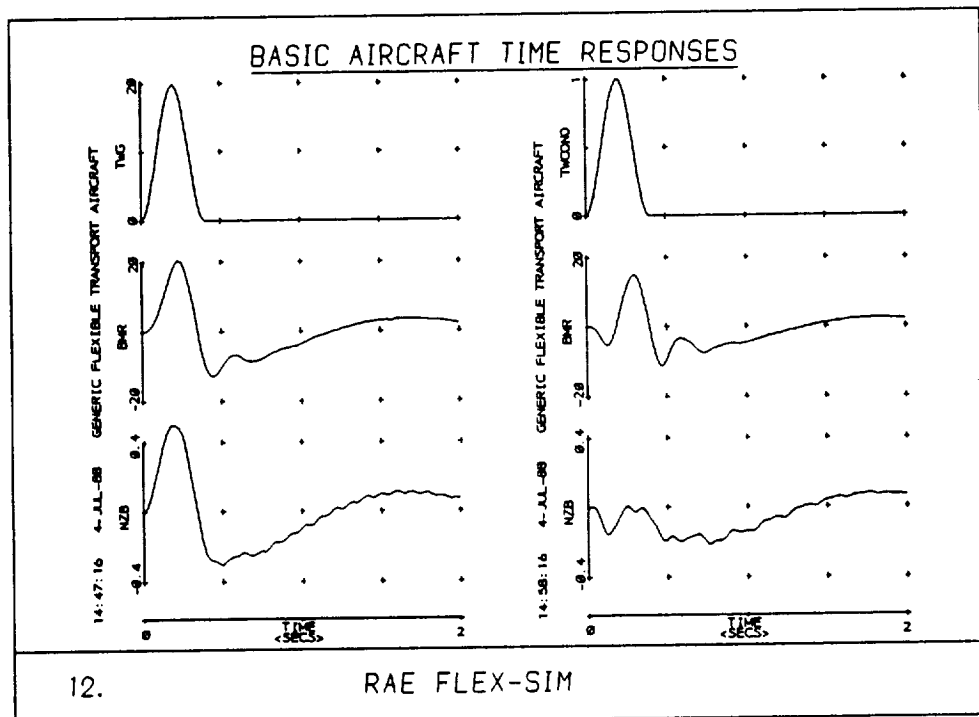
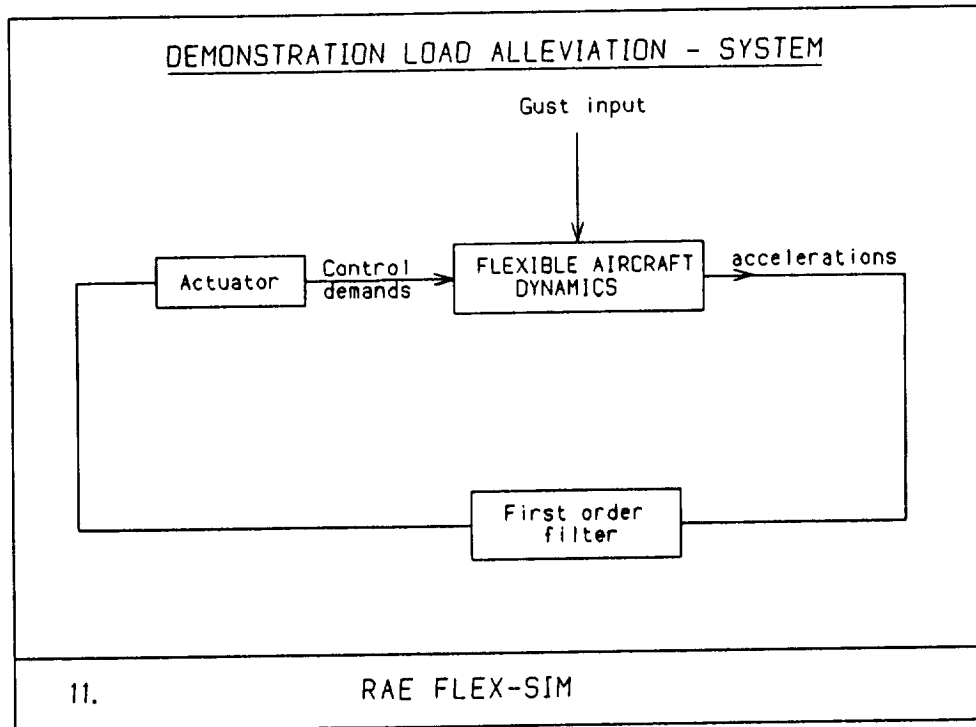
### DEMONSTRATION LOAD ALLEVIATION - AIRCRAFT



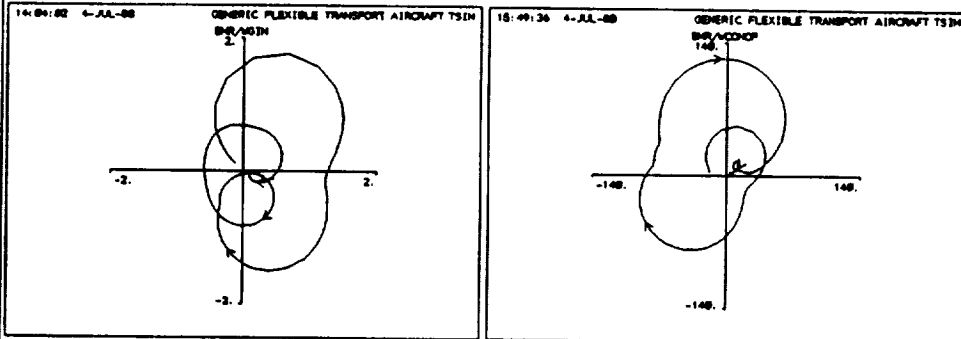
OBJECTIVE: reduction of wing loads in turbulence  
through outboard wing controls

INVESTIGATION: sensor location and combination

10. RAE FLEX-SIM



## BASIC AIRCRAFT FREQUENCY RESPONSES



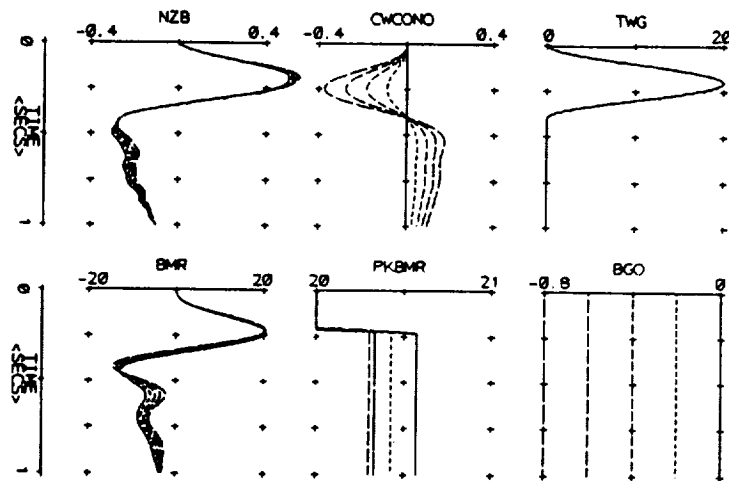
13.

RAE FLEX-SIM

## GLA WITH ACCELEROMETER AT CG

Effect of variation of gain on gust responses

16:24:37 4-JUL-88 GENERIC FLEXIBLE TRANSPORT AIRCRAFT



14.

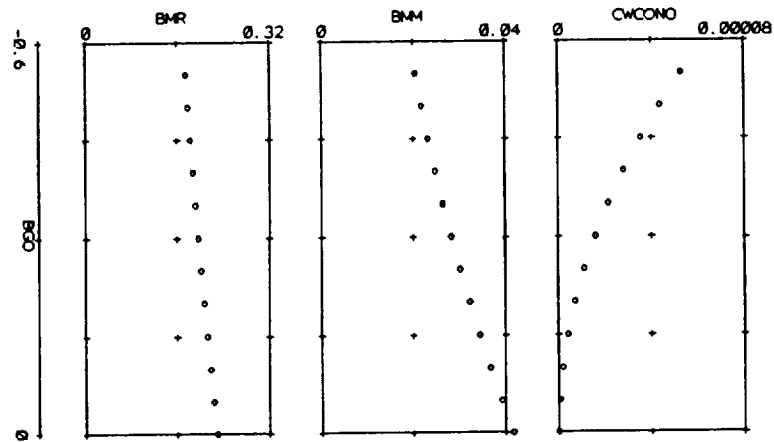
RAE FLEX-SIM



### GLA WITH ACCELEROMETER AT CG

Effect of variation of gain on PSD gust responses

11:05:33 6-JUL-88 GENERIC FLEXIBLE TRANSPORT AIRCRAFT

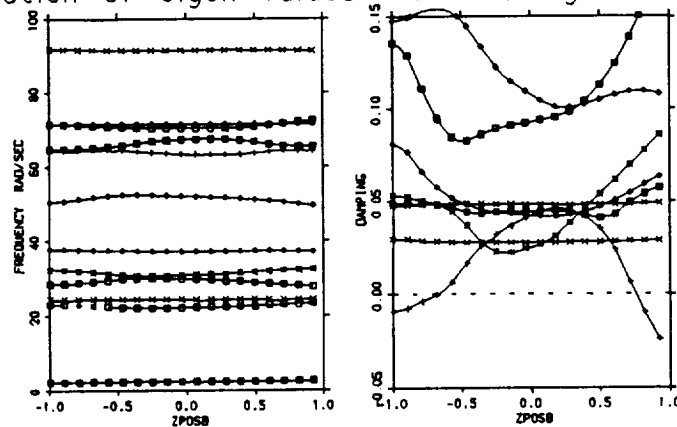


15.

RAE FLEX-SIM

### GLA WITH ACCELEROMETER IN FUSELAGE

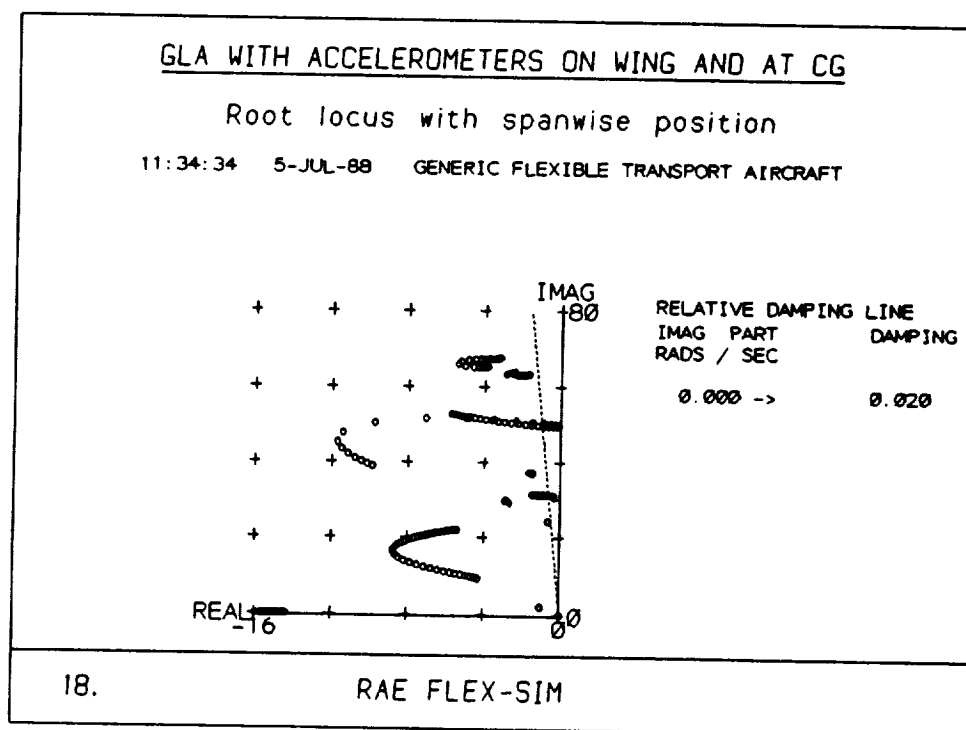
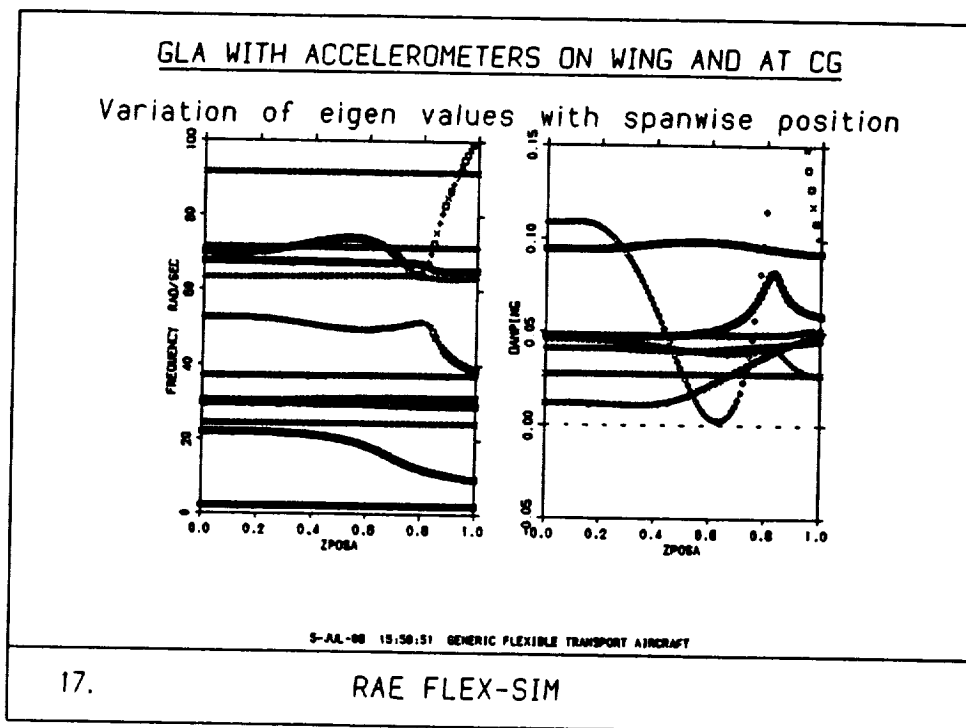
Variation of eigen values with fuselage location

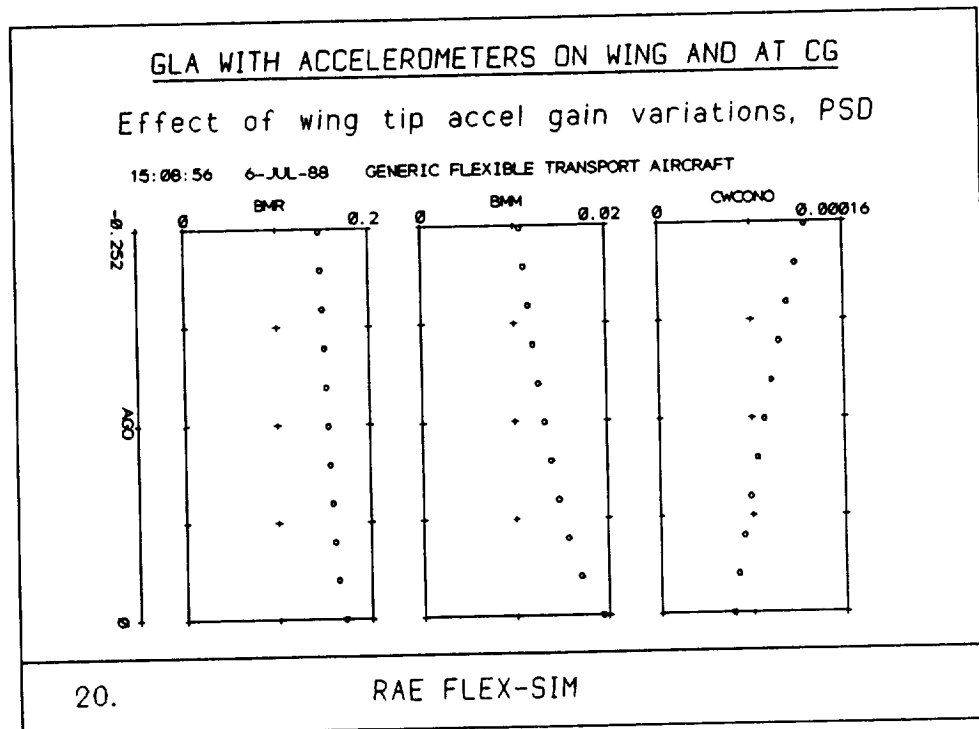
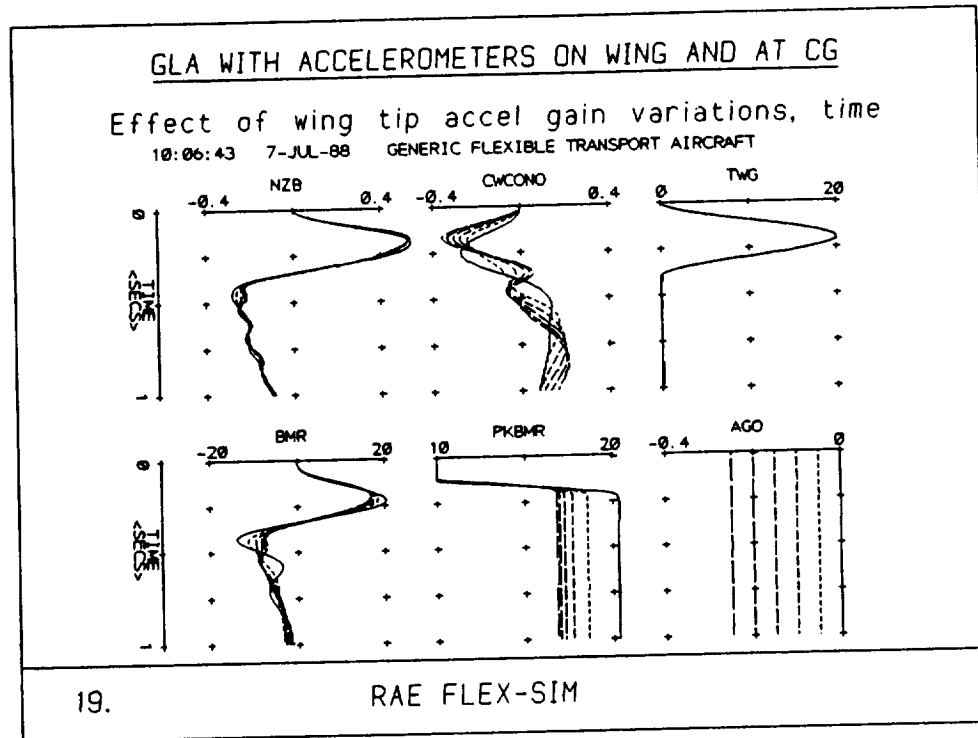


1-JUL-88 18:30:31 GENERIC FLEXIBLE TRANSPORT AIRCRAFT

16.

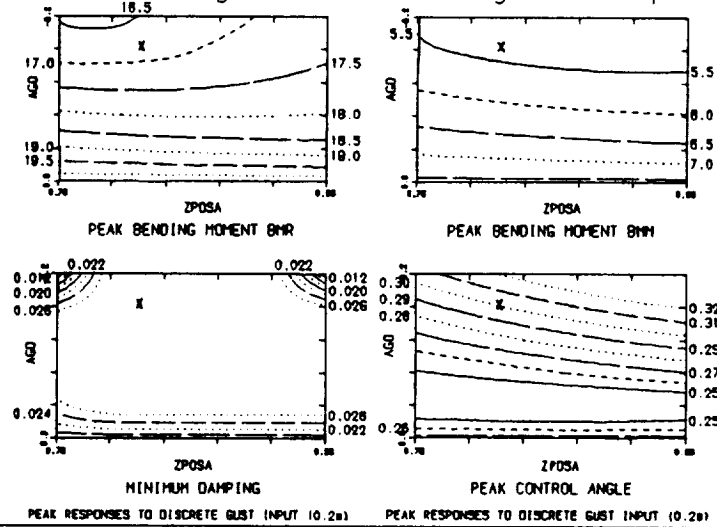
RAE FLEX-SIM





# GLA WITH ACCELEROMETERS ON WING AND AT CG

Variation of wing accelerometer gain and position



21.

RAE FLEX-SIM

# PARAMETER IDENTIFICATION VIA TSIM

Numerical optimisation to minimise G and Q errors between predicted and measured VCIO responses

